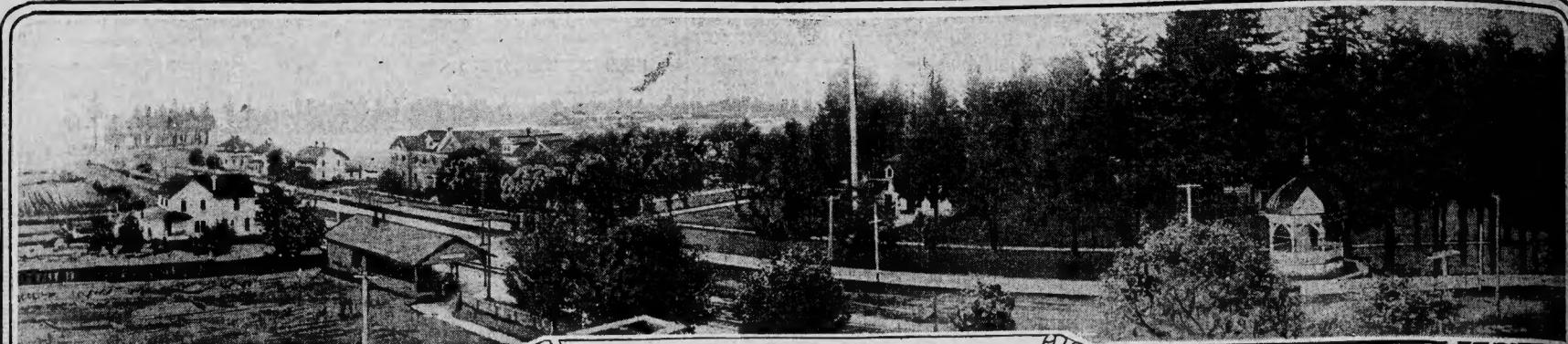


INDIANS IN CHEMAWA SCHOOL ARE LIKE ONE BIG FAMILY

Descendants of Once Warlike Race Study and Play as Wards of the Government Under Kindly Yet Stern Leadership of H. E. Wadsworth.



Views From East of Chemawa.
Most of the Buildings are Hidden by Trees.



BY ADDISON BENNETT.
The Indian school at Chemawa is usually spoken of as the Chemawa Indian Training School, as given by the Government. It is situated in Marion County, about four and one-half miles north of Salem, between the town and the Oregon Trail Railway, which bisects the tract of 441 acres comprising the school farm. Immediately west of the Southern Pacific tracks is the town of Forest Grove, used for a link of the Southern Pacific electric system, but work has not begun yet on this particular line.

With the southern Pacific tracks about half a mile to the Oregon Electric road, its line running along the west line of the school farm, the Southern Pacific has a station close to the school buildings and employs an agent and telegraph operator, but the electric company has no station, so when trains and trucks must be flagged to take on passengers. There is a good board walk from the school buildings to this road, as it is the only road. The Oregon Cavalry was the first superintendent. For some reason, the Forest Grove site was abandoned in 1885 and the school removed to the new site. It is now one of the "Big Six" non-reservation Indian schools of the country, which taking them in their entirety, number 100,000 Indians in the Salem, Ore., Carlisle, Pa.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Riverside, Cal.; Choctaw, Okla., and Lawrence, Kan.

Writing the other day I found that these school will begin with stating that it was first established at Forest Grove, its opening there being February 1, 1885, 20 years ago last Friday, which was just a month after the great school at Carlisle, Pa., was started. Superintendent M. C. L. Johnson of the Third U.S. Cavalry was the first superintendent. For some reason, the Forest Grove site was abandoned in 1885 and the school removed to the new site. It is now one of the "Big Six" non-reservation Indian schools of the country, which taking them in their entirety, number 100,000 Indians in the Salem, Ore., Carlisle, Pa.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Riverside, Cal.; Choctaw, Okla., and Lawrence, Kan.

643 Pupils Are Enrolled.

The Chemawa school has at the present time 643 pupils, which number is equaled only by the Carlisle school, which has some 30 more students, of whom a large number are merely day scholars living nearby. The Chemawa school exceeds all in point of actual Indians.

In writing the other day I found that these pupils represent 106 tribes. Nearly a third of them come from Alaska and the Alaskan Tlingitings predominate. The Indians of the Northwest heads have 57, the Alutus, another Alaskan tribe, 42, and the Klamaths 40. Many tribes are represented, some with only one or two individuals representing. Considered by blood, only 124 are full Indians. Of three-quarter breeds, there are 82; half breeds 209, and mixed Indians constitute the remainder, or 182. The ages practically run from 4 to 26, although there is one old inmate, and several orphans of less than 6 years.

There is a large number of Negroes, including farmers, mechanics, teachers and all other employees, 61 people, 13 of whom are Indians, making 100 colored people. The total enrollment grounds of 694. To these might be added the postmaster and his assistants, who run a store, and the Southern Pacific depot, in the station, a telegraph and telephone operators, making in all a village of a little more than 700 inhabitants.

One of the first questions I asked when I began taking notes was this: What does Chemawa mean? Well, did you ever hear of the word "Chemawa"? No body could tell me what it meant. But several were sure it was the name of an extinct Indian tribe that once occupied the land where the school now stands. But before leaving, I was fortunate enough to discover that Professor Fachtenberg, ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution, was walking on the grounds, so I went to him. Professor Fachtenberg puts all in his study, including Indians, in Indian history, but none like those Indians he posted man on the rodenmen that we have in this country. First he said that he had never heard of Chemawa in this country—she may—was. So let the reader take note that the best authority in the country says that "Che-maw-a" is incorrect.

True Name Not Remembered.

To the name of an Indian tribe of that name, it's all false, said the professor. The facts, he said, were that at an early day, when there, probably in the Lake Lobby, the entire camp grew to greater perfection, and in any nearby neighborhood, and also to a greater extent. So, naturally, the Indians gathered there, which there to gather a supply of game which all knew was one of their staple articles of food. The dictionary says the name of this camp is *Quemah*, for which the Indians gave it the name *quemah*. I think it is generally spoken of as *camas*.

Eventually these Indians gave their favorite camp ground the name

what the same the world over—not matter what the blood that runs the machinery of their lives. And those roads, under them, they are of age. Those who have the Chemawa of today as the Indians had a couple of centuries ago.

Mr. Wadsworth, the superintendent of the school, has made a wonderful success there. He has had, in my opinion, an experience of 10 years in the Indian school, and has charge of Chemawa about eight years and seems to be the man born for the position. He is a man of great tact, firm, lenient, harsh, arbitrary, truthful, straightforward, and always wise. His administration is not at all autocratic, but the person or person in authority is duty at hand, and the point of view.

Of course there is always an appeal from time to time to the department of Indian affairs at Washington; but that is seldom resorted to. Mr. Wadsworth has the family of making each student think that he is most interested in each particular case as the parent would have if on the ground. But as far as I can see, he can be harsh in words. But such occasions as not arise once in a blue moon. The pupils all know him and obey him. Not in the way where he is the master, but in the ward boy or girl. The influences, the surroundings, are so uplifting and congenial that no youngster in his right mind could think of going astray.

There are 872 boys and 271 girls in attendance. The usual term is three years, but it is a flexible rule. Many

of the little Alaska orphans know these names of them very well, old, young, and even they are of age. Those

who graduate can be admitted under certain easy conditions for a second term to finish at trade or college.

Twenty-five of this year's graduates are still there and are taking a

course in the Salem high school.

Dormitories Afford Lodgings.

They live in the dormitories. Chemawa gets all its food, clothing and clothing from the Government that pays their tuition at Salem—they have to rustle two dollars a month for rail-

way fare. Speaking of these twelve young women and young men—there is something unique about them.

That is exactly what they are. The Salem superintendent said they compared fully to the standard of his best students. When saw them you would hardly believe they were the sons and daughters of the ardent Indians returning from the school to their homes I pondered deeply over the mat-

ters and could not help coming to the conclusion that our forefathers created the people.

Was our forefathers created the people, was the way we now treat them. The method back in the pilgrim days was to convert them to Christianity.

To do this the Indians of the villages went after them usually with

some sticks and stones, and have them

feel proud over it and around them.

It kept happening. We took their lands

and their homes, and their families.

Forget that and remember that now for

many years our Government has been

meting out full justice to our red

brothers and sisters.

And better and better treatment is

accorded each year. Of course the various states look out for their citizens while the Government is only caring for the Indians; but they are surely cared for well. The Government stands ready and more willing to give the Indians youth good education and then teach him or her a useful occupation. These six schools, or colleges mentioned, are doing well as all are now considered reservation schools. Annually the results are growing better and better.

Special Training Is Provided.

It is supposed that each child sent to Chemawa is to receive training in some special occupation, and one among the boys being that of a farmer. But in the agricultural course is included a working knowledge of such as stockraising, dairying, gardening, carpentry, tailoring, masonry, leather-making, etc. These trades are taught separately. Then these trades are taught, separately, as tailoring, shoemaking, painting, engineering, steam and electrical work, and also bookbinding and laundering. Indeed, about every occupation you see pursued in a small city is represented by skillful instructors.

The girls are taught primarily to become housekeepers, or domestic science, or housewifery, which seems a proper occupation for the female population upon which the teacher begins.

But there are various special branches, such as trained nursing, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, seamstress, tailoring, and almost any occupation the student may fancy.

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tailoring, and almost any occupation the student may fancy.

The school costs the Government something like \$112,000 per year, besides the money Congress annually appropriates a sum equal to \$167 for the maintenance of each pupil. That sum is supposed to pay for expenses of the school, clothing, administration and incidentals of all sorts.

Professor Wadsworth makes both ends meet with a small surplus for betterments which the Government winks at and is glad to do without.

Remember, there is a farm of 41 acres about 300 acres being in cultivation, and the rest, also, that is about

one acre, is a pasture for the horses.

Usually a couple of the

smaller pupils sit at a table. So far as

possible, these are selected from the same neighborhood or tribe, and all are

nearby, but they are not only game and

skillful, but they are always and on

every occasion commended for their many actions on and off the field.

While the group is attested to by

several scores of caps, and a

medal hanging in the superintendent's office. As to the band, which has 40 members, it is one of the best in the state, and every Oregonian should be proud of it.

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Just a word about the manner of the dining-hall conduct of the students.

Not all together, but girls, in one large room, six at a table, and

boys, in another, in the same tables.

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He equip himself with a revolver, a knife and carried a telescope. He was soon hunting through the telescope into an alley by Detective Sergeants Peterson and Carlson of the West Chicago police force.

The detectives watched Hester nearly an hour before they approached him.

"I want to be a real English Holmes," he said, when the detective asked him what he was doing with the telescope.

There, the revolver and knife were found in his pocket.

His parents were notified and his brother, upon reaching the door, said he was carrying a spanker.

"You'll get more when you get home," the big brother said, as he walked out in the door.

Germany has 66 raw Sugar Beet

SEE THAT CURVE

Boys and Girls of Chemawa School Assembled in Front of Superintendent's Office.



Officers of Chemawa Battalion



Senior Class of Chemawa Indian Training School, 1914.

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Little Things That Count

That little touch with a pair of pliers in readjusting your glasses. That little word of advice or assistance in any of your eyeglass troubles.

These little things are always yours for the asking, in return for the continued confidence of the glass-wearing public.

'SLEUTH'S' HOPES BLASTED

Big Brother Promises Spanking to

Tough Using Gun and Telescope.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Edward Henkler,

16 years old, 816 Milwaukee avenue,

wanted to be a detective, so he armed

himself with a revolver, a knife and

carried a telescope. He was soon

hunting through the telescope into an

alley by Detective Sergeants Peterson

and Carlson of the West Chicago

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